COL BENTON'S HISTORY.

duct, governed in all his actions by reason and judgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and patriotic man (whom Mr. Jefferson called "the last of the Romans") had longed fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touched that age in 1828, and, true to all his purposes, he was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a third Senatorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time for retirement had come—the time fixed by himself, but fixed upon conviction and for well considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and who insisted that his mind was as good as ever, he would answer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned his Senatorial honors as he had worn them, meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State, gave to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering June 29th 1837, characteristic in death as in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself full-dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay upon the bed, by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Grecian sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge, (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough flint stone, (which nobody would wish to build with,) deeming this sterility and the uselessness of this rock the best security for that undisturbed repose of the

In almost all strongly-marked characters there is usually some incident or sign in early life which shows that character and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. His firmness, his patriotism, his self-denial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument; his modesty, integrity, self-control, and subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily exemplified in a long life, were all shown from the early age of eighteen, in the miniature representation of individual action, and only confirmed in the subsequent public exhibitions of a long, beautiful, and exalted career. He was of that age, and a student at Princeton College, at the time of the Declaration of American Independence. A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. He quit his books, joined it, served a term, returned to Princeton, and resumed his studies. In the year 1778 the Southern States had become a battle-field, big with their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the war. ' British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly supported by the friends of the British cause; and the conquest of the South was fully counted upon. Help was needed in these States; and Mr. Macon, quitting college, returned to his native county in North Carolina, joined Carolina, then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time; was at the fall of Fort Moultrie. surrender of Charleston, defeat of Camden, and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sudden flooding of that river, in the brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of every thing and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon from the Governor of North Carolina requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member, without his knowledge, by the people of his county. He refused to go; and the incident being talked of through the camp came to the knowledge of the general. Greene was a man himself and able to know a man. He felt at once that, if this report was true, this young soldier was no common character, and determined to verify the fact. He sent for the young man, inquired of him, heard the truth, and then asked for the reason of this unexpected conduct—this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the General Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him, in his quaint and sententious way, that he had seen the faces of the British many times, but had never seen their backs, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantly saw the material the young man was made of, and the handle by which he was to be worked. That material was patriotism; that handle a sense of duty; and laying hold of this handle he quickly worked the young soldier into a different concluon from the one that he had arrived at. He told him he could do more good as as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they needed, by showing the destitution and suffering which he had seen in the camp, and that it was his duty to go. This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the supplies which enabled Greene to turn back and face Cornwallis, fight him, cripple him, drive him further back than he had advanced, (for Wilmington is south of Camden,) disable him from remaining in the South, (of which, up to the battle of Guilford, he believed himself to be master,) and sending him to Yorktown, where he was captured, and the war ended.

The philosophy of history has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That battle made the capture at Yorktown. The events are told in every history; their connexion and dependence in none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South, and changed the plan of Washington in the North. Cornwallis was to subdue the Southern States, and was doing it until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washington was occupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York, with 12,-000 British troops. He had formed the heroic design to capture Clinton and his army (the French fleet cooperating) in that city, and thereby putting an end to the war. All his preparations were going on for that grand consummation when he got the news of the battle of Guilford, the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, his inability to keep the field in the South, and his return northward through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage—an easier preyand the same result, if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, or either of them captured, would put an end to the war. Washington changed his plan, deceived Clinton, moved rapidly upon the weaker general, captured him and his 7,000 men, and ended the war. The battle of Guilford put that capture into Washington's hands, and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The State of North Carolina gave General Greene 25,000 acres of Western land for that day's work, now worth a million of dollars; but the day itself has not yet obtained its proper place in A-

merican history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil public life commenced on his arrival at the General Assembly, to which he had been summoned—that civil public life in which he was continued above forty years by free elections—Representative in Congress under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and long the Speaker of the House; Senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy

ere devotion to his country. And all of his life was conformable to this d disinterested beginning; and thus the patriotic principles of the future Senator were all revealed in early life, and in the obscurity of an unknown situation. Conformably to this beginning, he refused to take any thing under the modern acts of Congress for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, and voted against them all, saying they had suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all been rewarded together in the estab-lishment of independence; that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by pensions to the wound-ed, by half-pay and land to the officers; that no military claim could be founded on depreciated continental paper money, from which the civil functionaries who performed service, and the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this principle he voted against the bill for Lafayette, against all the modern revolutionary pensions and land bounty acts, and refused to take any thing under them, (for many were applicable to himself.) His political principles were deep-rooted, innate,

subject to no change and to no machinery of party.

He was Democratic in the broad sense of the word, as signifying a capacity in thepeo ple for self-government, and in its party sense as in favor of a plain and economical administration of the Federal Government, and against latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution. He was a party man, not in the hackneyed sense of the word, but only where principle was concerned, and was independent of party in all his social relations, and in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong instance in the case of Gen. Hamilton, whom he deemed honorable and patriotic, and utterly refused to be concerned in a movement proposed to affect him personally, though politically opposed to him. He venerated Washington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities of Hamilton, and esteemed and respected the eminent Federal gentlemen of his time. le had affectionate regard for Madison and Monroe; but Mr. Jefferson was to him the full and perfect exemplification of the Republican statesman. His almost fifty years of personal and political friendship and association with Mr. Randolph is historical, and indissolubly connects their names and memories in the recollection of their friends and in history, if it does them justice. He was the early friend of Gen. Jackson, and intimate with him when he was a Senator in Congress under the administration of the elder Mr. Adams, and was able to tell Congress and the world who he was when he began to astonish bones which is still desirable to those who are indif-Europe and America by his victories. He was the kind observer of the conduct of young men, encouraging them by judicious commendation when he saw them making efforts to become useful and respectable, and never noting their faults. He was just in all things, and in that most difficult of all things, judging political opponents, to whom he would do no wrong, not merely in word or act, but in thought. He spoke frequently in Congress, always to the point, and briefly and wisely; and was one of those speakers which Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to be -a speaker of no pretension and great performance, who spoke more good sense while he was getting up out of his chair and getting back into it than many others did in long discourses; and he suffered no reporter to dress up a speech for him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, but also above dependence and idleness; and, like an old Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked in the fields at the head of his slaves in the intervals of public duty; and did not cease this labor until advancing age rendered him unable to stand the hot sun of the summer-the only season of the year when Senatorial duties left him at liberty to work in his fields. I think it was the summer o 1817 he told me was the last he tried it, and found the sun too hot for him-then sixty years of age, a Senator, and the refuser of all office. How often I think of him when I see at Washington robustious men going through a scene of supplication, tribulation, and degradation to obtain office which the salvation of the soul does not impose upon the vilest sinner! His fields, his flocks, and his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic productions. A small crop of tobacco-three hogsheads when the crop was good, two when bad-purchased the exotics which comfort and necessity required, and which the farm did not produce. He was not rich, but rich enough to dispense hospitality and charity, to receive all guests in his house, from the President to the day aborer-no other title being necessary to enter his house but that of an honest man; rich enough to bring up his family (two daughters) as accomplished ladies, and marry them to accomplished gentlemenone to William Martin, Esq., the other to William Eaton, Esq., of Roanoke, my early school-fellow and friend for more than half a century; and, above all, he was rich enough to pay as he went, and never to owe a dollar to any man. He was steadfast in his friendships, and would

stake himself for a friend, but would violate no point of public duty to please or oblige him. Of this his relations with Mr. Randolph gave a signal instance. He drew a knife to defend him in the theatre at Philadelphia when menaced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed of fensive to their professions; yet, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, because the chairman of that committee should be on terms of political friendship with the Administration, which Mr. Randolph had then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was above Executive office, even the highest the President could give; but not above the lowest the people could give, taking that of justice of the peace in his county and refusing that of Postmaster-General at Washington. He was opposed to nepotism and all quartering of his connexions on the Government; and in the course of his forty-years' service, with the absolute friendship of many Admin istrations and the perfect respect of all, he never had office or contract for any of his blood. He refused to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but took the place of elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. He was against paper money and the paper system, and was accustomed to present the strong argument against it in the simple phrase, that this was a hardmoney Government, made by hard-money men, who had seen the evils of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it. He was opposed to securityships, and held that no man ought to be entangled in the affairs of another, and that the interested parties alone-those who expected to find their profit in the transaction -should bear the bad consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of their own dealings. He never called any one "friend" without being so: and never expressed faith in the honor and integrity of a man without acting up to the declaration when the occasion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend Weldon N. Edwards, Esq. his testamentary and sole executor, with large discretionary powers, he left all to his honor, and forbid him to account to any court or power for the manner in which he should execute that trust. This prohibition was so characteristic and so honorable to both parties, and has been so well justified by the event, that I give it in his own words, as copied from his will, to wit:

"I subjoin the following, in my own handwriting, as a codicil to this my last will and testament, and direct that it be a part thereof-that is to say, having full faith in the honor and integrity of my executor above named, he shall not be held to account to any court or power whatever for the discharge of the trust confided by me to him in and by the foregoing

And the event has proved that his judgment, as always, committed no mistake when it bestowed that confidence. He had his peculiarities-idiosyneracies, if any one pleases-but they were born with him, suited to him, becoming in him, constituting a part of his character, and necessary to its completeness. He never subscribed to charities, but gave and freely, according to his means-the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He never subscribed for new books, giving as a reason to the soliciting agent that nobody purshased his tobacco until it was inspected, and he could buy no book until he had examined it. He would not attend the Congress Presidential Caucus of 1824, although it was sure to nominate his own choice, (Mr. Crawford;) and, when a reason was wanted, gave it in the brief and long the Speaker of the House; Senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and often elected President of the Senate, and until voluntarily declining; twice refused to be Post-Master General under Jefferson; never taking any office but that to which he was elected; and resigning his last Senatorial term when it was only half run. But a characteristic trait remains to be told of his military life—one that has neither precedent or imitation, (the example of Washington being out of the line of comparison:) he refused to receive pay or to accept promotion, and served three years as a prianswer that he attended one once and they cheated

when complimented on the report on the Panama mission, which, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had presented to the Senate, he would answer, "Yes; it is a good report; Taze-well wrote it." Left to himself, he was ready to take the last place and the lowest seat anywhere: but in his Representative capacity he would suffer no derogation of a constitutional or of a popular right. Thus, when Speaker of the House, and a place behind the President's Secretaries had been assigned him in some ceremony, he disregarded the programme, and, as the elect of the elect of all the people, took his place next after those whom the national vote had elected. And in 1803, on the question to change the form of voting for President and Vice President, and the vote wanting one of the constitutional number of twothirds, he resisted the rule of the House which restricted the Speaker's vote to a tie, or to a vote which would make a tie, claimed his constitutional right to vote as a member, obtained it, gave the vote, made the two-thirds, and carried the amendment. And, what may well be deemed idiosyncratic in these days, he was punctual in the performance of all his minor duties to the Senate, attending its sittings to the moment, attending all the committees to which he was appointed, attending all the funerals of the members and officers of the Houses, always in time at every place where duty required him, and refusing double mileage for one travelling, when elected from the House of Representatives to the Senate, or summoned to an extra session. He was an habitual reader and student of the Bible, a pious and religious man, and of the "Baptist persuasion," as he was accustomed to express it.

I have a pleasure in recalling the recollections of this wise, just, and good man, and in writing them down, not without profit, I hope, to rising generations, and at least as extending the knowledge of the kind of men to whom we are indebted for our independence and for the form of Government which they established for us. Mr. Macon was the real Cincinnatus of America, the pride and ornament of my native State, my hereditary friend through four generations, my mentor in the first seven of my Senatorial and the last seven of his Senatorial life; and a feeling of gratitude and of filial affection mingles itself with this discharge of historical duty to his

For the Standard.

Mr. Holden: Your correspondent "W. W." has not given the entire record of the action of the House of Commons of the last Legislature in regard to the public lands; and you are mistaken as to the votes given by certain Democrats on Gen. Leach's Resolutions. In as few words as possible I propose to put

Gen. Leach's Resolutions, as first offered, proposed a distribution of the public lands only. Gen. Saunders proposed to amend Gen. Leach's Resolution as follows-his Resolution, as first offered, being

modified by himself: "Resolved, That the policy of granting the public lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of internal improvement within particular States, is unjust, unequal and impolitic; and if persevered in by Congress renders it the duty of the Representatives of the other States to claim a fair and equal distribution of the public domain, or for a distribution and deposit in the States of the proceeds thereof, to be disposed of in such manner as the respective Legislatures may direct." Mr. Bynum proposed to amend Gen. S. Resolution

"That we are opposed to the policy of granting the public lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of interna improvement within particular States, as unjust, unequal and impolitic; and our Representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to endeavor to prevent such policy, but if such policy should continue, contrary to our wishes and their exertions, then and in that case they are further instructed to make application for an appropriation of a fair and equal portion of said lands to the State of North Carolina, and which, when so appropriated, shall be applied as the Legislature may direct,'

It will be seen that both Gen. Saunders' and Mr. Bynum's agree in condemning the past policy as unjust and unequal-that Mr. B. instructs our Representatives, if this policy shall "continue," that then they are to go for a fair and equitable portion; that Gen. Saunder's Resolution affirmed it to be the "duty" of our Representatives, if the past policy should be persevered in" to go for "a fair and equal distrioution"-or for a deposit among the States of the proceeds. For Mr. Bynum's amendment the vote was 38 yeas and 68 nays—the 37 Democrats, as given by your correspondent "W. W." and Dr. Blow, of Pitt, voting for it-ten Democrats, who preferred Gen. Saunder's amendment, voting against it. The question then came up on Gen. Saunders amendment, when a division of the question on striking out Gen. Leach's Resolution and inserting Gen. Saunder's was called for, and the vote was 43 yeas, 63 navsthe nays being all Democrats. Then came the vote on Gen. Leach's Resolutions, which had been amended on motion of Mr. Smith, of Halifax, by inserting after public lands, "or the proceeds thereof"-when Gen. S. called for a division of the question, first on the distribution of the lands, and second on their proceeds. On the first question 76 yeas, 32 naysof the yeas 20 or 22 were Democrats. So much for

the Resolutions and the votes. The Democrats who voted for Gen. Saunder's Resolution were not for distribution per se, but if the past policy of Congress should still prevail, then they were for distribution. The 22 who voted for Gen Leach's Resolution agreed in this opinion, and as they believed the past policy would be continued, they voted for the land distribution. You now have a full record of the votes and the points. With your dispute with Mr. Venable I have nothing to do.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE. For the Standard.

X. Y. Z.

WHO IS THE STRONGER? I notice, Mr. Editor, that one of your correspondents has expressed the hope to hear from different parts of this Congressional District, relative to the strength of Messrs. Venable and Lewis. His suggestions, if acted on in a spirit of fairness and candor, may be productive of some concentration of action, by which this largely Democratic District may be represented by a Democrat in Congress. Since the appearance of Mr. Rogers as a candidate, I have visited several places in this county, and have had an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the strength of the candidates. I do not hesitate to express the belief that Mr. Venable will get the almost unanimous vote of the Democrats of Granville, and that his vote in the county will be as much as the two other candidates combined. I deem it fair and proper to make this statement so as to enable Demoerats to compare with statements from other parts of the District, and make up their minds concerning the

relative strength of the candidates in the field. Granville, July 25th, 1853.

Whenever an individual advocates principles that do not belong to the creed of the party to which he professes to be attached, but to the party to which he professes to be opposed, we think it is no longer the duty of his party to support him. There are men in this State, and some too, seeking office, who call themselves Democrats, and take ground against their own party, and in favor of the Whigs, upon the subject of the Public Lands. If such be Democrats at all, they are not good Democrats and ought not to be sustained by the Democratic party. Democrats of North Carolina unite and rally, and cast your votes only for the faithful. Your party and your principles require you to do this.

The Democratic party in North Carolina are in the ascendant. Let it not be distracted and divided by dissensions among ourselves. Such as will not sustain the principles of the party, let us cast them off as unworthy of our confidence and support. And let us prove true to such as are the firm advocates of Democratic principles. By this means Democratic principles will continue to triumph in North Caroli-Halifax Republican.

MOBILE, Ala., July 25. The New Orleans Pica-11th of July, which fully confirms the withdrawal of Gen. Trias and his troops from the Messilla Valley, by order of the Mexican Minister of War.

A meeting of citizens was held at Santa Fe for the purpose of considering the unjust intentions of the Government of the United States in locating the Indians of California within the bounds of New Mexico. A strong protest and a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Standard RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS. 1st District-H. M. SHAW, of Currituck County, THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne County,

WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New-Hanover, A. M. LEWIS, of Franklin County, 4th GEORGE D. BOYD, of Rockingham, BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan County.

OUR NEW DRESS.

We present the Standard to-day to its numerous readers, in a new dress, which all must admit to be neat and comely. The paper has also been enlarged, and owing to this and the reduced size of our type, it contains at least one-fourth more matter than heretofore. This was due to the liberal encouragement with which we have been favored; and it is an evidence, to say the least, of the prosperity of the establishment-the result, in a great degree, of the rapidly increasing enterprise and wealth of the community. Our business has never been as good as it is now, and the prospect is that it will continue to grow and expand.

More than ten years have elapsed since we took charge of this journal. We came to this seat with but little experience as to men or politics, and at a period when Federalism controlled all the councils of North Carolina. We planted out Standard" upon principle, and friends with strong arms and stout hearts at once gathered round us; and from that period to the present we have been sustained in a manner which has excited our liveliest gratitude. Our inexperience has been either overlooked or pardoned; our mistakes have not been remembered against us, but our friends have looked at the bright side for us and with us, and sympathized with the hopeful tone which we have sought to infuse into these columns; and thus it is we can survey the past with a pleasant spirit, and draw thence fresh inspiration for the labors and struggles of the future.

It has been our aim to render the Standard a vehicle for sound political information, and at the same time to devote it, to a considerable extent, to statistics of various kinds, to facts in the sciences and arts, and to literature and general reading. Nor have we been unmindful, we trust, of the interests of the State. We have labored, to the extent of our humble ability, for all judicious and practicable schemes of internal improvement-for the development of our vast mineral resources, and for Common Schools, which we regard as most important of all. We shall seek for no new or strange paths, but shall go forward, as heretofore, the advocate of whatever has been tested and found to be beneficial, but at the same time ready and anxious to unite in the support of any agency or any means which may afford reasonable promise of amendment or improvement. We shall neither cling stubbornly to the dead past, nor rush heedlessly into the schemes or experiments of the present time. Every thing about us indicates progress; but progress, to be useful, or safe, or at all desirable, should be based on reason and adapted to the nature of things.

We sincerely believe that the prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of the blessings of the Union and of good government, depend upon the ascendency of Democratic principles; and we shall, therefore, not only adhere to these principles, but omit no suitable occasion for commending them to the acceptance and support of the people generally. We shall continue to give to the administration of Gen. Pierce a cordial and unwavering support; and we shall labor, here at home, to ensure a Democratic successor to our present excellent and patriotic Governor. It may appear to be almost useless on our part to renew pledges like these, as our position and course are well understood; but we do so that all our friends may know that we justly appreciate the existing condition of things, and may be assured also that we shall be "ready for duty" when the bugle

We have had occasion, during the past ten years, to use severe language in relation to the movements and conduct of political opponents; and we frankly confess it is more than probable we shall be called upon to do so again. As an organ of the people it is our duty to defend principle and maintain truth; and we must do so fearlessly, without regard to men. But we bear no malice towards any one; and we trust we shall never sink so low as to assail a political opponent to gratify what we are incapable of nursing-a spirit of revenge.

And now, with a light heart and free, we enter upon the duties that lie before us. We tender our thanks to those friends who have stood by us and cheered us, in our arduous labors, with words of encouragement and hope; and we can at least promise them that, in the future as in the past, we shall endeavor to be faithful to principle, to duty, and truth-

TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons who may wish to advertise will find the Standard a valuable medium for the purpose. Our paper goes to all the towns and counties in the State, and is read by all classes and professions in life.

The Standard is, we believe, the only paper in the State which contains no patent medicine advertisements. We have uniformly declined, for some time past, to insert such advertisements at less than our regular rates; and there are some of them which should not, for any consideration, have a place in our

It is useless to enlarge upon the benefits of advertising. They are known to all business men. We refer to our terms on the first page.

The materials for our new dress were obtained from the Foundry of Mr. John T. White, New York. Our order was filled with promptness, and to our satisfaction in every respect. Our brethren of the craft will observe that our burgeois and minion have a strong bold face, and are of a character to wear well. The body of the type is full and good. They will also see that we have adopted the thick column rule, which leaves a proper space between the rule and matter.

We warn the Democrats of the District against the unfounded charges in circulation against Mr. Lewis. Be on your guard also, brother Democrats. against reports put out obviously for effect. Stand firm, and be at the polls early in the day, and work, and victory is yours!

WHIG TACTICS. The Whig leaders of this District are well aware that Mr. Lewis is the strongest man, and hence their effort to produce the impression that Mr. Venable is. They wish to ensure, if at all possible, an equal division of the Democratic vote, so as to give Mr. Rogers a chance to slip in.

Remember that Lewis is the STRONGEST MAN-that the contest is between him and Mr. Roevery vote for him will be thrown away.

"DICTATION" AGAIN. It is a favorite resort with certain persons to cry

out "dictation" whenever their peculiar notions are exposed or assailed. They forget, or do not know, that dictation, if attempted by any one, at this time of day, would meet a deserved rebuke at the hands of the people. Certainly we have attempted nothing of the sort, nor do we ever expect to; and those who allege that we have, have either misstated the facts or misunderstood the language we have used.

What is it, then, that we have done? We have stood by principle and labored to uphold organization without regard to men; our "offence hath this extent-no more." We might-if we thought it would be of any present or future service-express our regret for not having spoken out at an earlier period in opposition to the positions assumed and the course pursued by Mr. Venable; we were silent because we desired, if at all possible, to preserve harmony, and because we hoped some settlement of conflicting aspirations would be effected. But when we saw an issue presented between a Whig and Mr. Lewis and Mr. Venable, with the latter against his party on two important questions as well as on organization; when we foresaw that, without a concentration of Democratic strength the Whig would be elected, and when we foresaw also that the masses of the party could not unite on one who so widely differed from them as Mr. V., but could and would do so on Mr. Lewis, who agreed with them, we should have been untrue to the responsibilities of our place and to the expectations of our readers if we had held

Mr. Venable, we learn, discourses in his peculiar way about "cliques," and boasts that the Standard shall go down. We know of no Democratic clique here or elsewhere. It does not become us to refer to our services or sacrifices in the cause; but we may state, in self-defence, that we lose more money per annum for the advancement of Democratic principles than Mr. Venable has expended for the same object during the last ten years. The Standard will not go down until we desert principle and prove untrue to the masses of the people; and that will be when the sun rises in the west. Several of Mr. Venable's friends in Granville and Franklin have, it is true, directed a discontinuance of their subscriptions on account of the course we have deemed it our duty to pursue; but their places, we are gratified to state, have been more than supplied by subscriptions from other quarters. We allude to this to show how vain it is to attempt to control a free press. We have no unkind feelings towards those who have discontinued -they had a right to do so, and we do not complain; but we do think Mr. Venable's course in this matter, and that of his friends, looks more like an attempt to dictate than any thing which has been uttered in

Again: Mr. Venable took ground during the last Congress against his party on the land and Cuba questions, and is endeavoring to bring the party to an abandonment of their principles on these questions and to an agreement with himself. What is that but dictation? He well knew that in voting for Bennett's land bill, and in speaking against Cuba in January last, he was making up an issue against his party and against Gen. Pierce. What was that

Again: Mr. Venable found himself, at the close of the last Congress, in a new District; and instead of awaiting the action of his party, he at once declared himself a candidate and spoke in contemptuous terms of Conventions and of Democratic organization. In addition to this, he exerted himself in every way to prevent a Convention of the party, he and his friends constantly maintaining that no Whig would take the field, and that there was, therefore, no necessity for a Convention. What was that but dictation?

No, fellow-Democrats, as we stated in our last Mr. Venable is the dictator, and not the Editor of this paper. Will you submit to his commands? Will you endorse him? Can you return such a man to Congress as your servant? If you do, depend upon it you will rue it. We can have no interest in this matter but to advance Democratic principles, and to guard against dissension and bitterness in the campaign of 1854.

A QUESTION ANSWERED. A Correspondent asks us the following question

How do the Democrats of your District relish the "Proclamation" of Mr. Benj. Cook, of Washington City? Who is Mr. Cook?"

We inform our friend that Mr. Cook is or was Clerk of Granville Superior Court, and has for some year or two been in Washington City, acting as Clerk in some capacity or other; and it is said Mr. Venable procured him his post. As to how our Democratic brethren relish his "Proclamation," we know notonly they think he was rather too active in his efforts to prevent a Convention and to get Mr. Venable out for Congress. Such imprudent friends do Mr. V. no real or lasting service, though if they had the influence they would surely disorganize and overreach the Democratic party. Mr. Cook's feelings are no doubt very strong, but he should remember that others are not, nor likely to be under similar obligations

Mr. Venable talks about our "log-cabinism" in 1840. Where was the gentleman when Gen. Jackson declared that the Union "must and shall be preserved "? Was he not against him? Where was he when the Democrats of the country came out against the "pet Banks" and for the Sub-Treasury? Was not Mr. Venable opposed to the latter? No "quibbling," Mr. Venable, but a frank confession that the present is not the first time you have taken position against the Democratic party.

This slang about our "log-cabinism" is of Whig manufacture, and Mr. Venable is welcome to the use of it. We can smile at all such stuff as that. It only serves to show the desperation to which Mr. Venable has been driven by his own disorganizing

Mr. Venable, we understand, says there is an odor of turpentine upon our garments, which we caught in the log-cabin days of 1840. Pretty good-but the gentleman has got to a lower pitch than thathe is actually pine-ing away into the depths of political defeat and obscurity. We sympathize with him, and regret that he is not more talke tive than he

If Mr. Venable had labored as strenuosly for a Convention in this District as he has against it, we should have had one long since, and should thus have avoided the present unpleasant difficulty. But he attempted to dictate to the District, and we

We learn that in the discussion at Rolesville on Wednesday last, Mr. Lewis got the advantage of Mr. Venable out and out. His triumph was complete. That sterling Democratic stronghold will roll up a commanding majority for Lewis.

The proceedings of the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigers that Mr. Venable CANNOT BE ELECTED, and that gation Company, have been received, and shall appear in our next.

more appeal to you in behalf of

you that the only hope of defeating the Whig candidate is to rally on Lewis on Thursday next. W. have reason to believe, from information receiver from various Counties in the District, that Lewis now a stronger man in the Democratic confidence than Mr. Venable; and we make sure, from the po sition he occupies, that he is constantly gaining.

We hear, from Johnston, that Mr. Lewis will sweep nine-tenths of the Democratic vote. We know no Democrat in that County who is actively engaged for Mr. Venable; and we are assured, by those well acquainted with public sentiment there, that the friends of Mr. Lewis are earnestly and constantly a work, and that he must receive almost the entire Den

The same holds good, with slight exceptions, asia Nash. A friend informs us that the calculation that Lewis will lead Venable in Nash by at least form hundred votes. Nine cheers for old Nash

Franklin, we understand, will throw an overwhelm ing majority for her favorite son. We learn that there are precincts in that County at which it is expected Lewis will get the entire vote,

We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Wake County will give Mr. Lewis a decided ma. jority over Mr. Venable. Her Democracy have never yet wavered in the cause of principle, and we feel confident they will not be found wanting in this hour of

Our information from Orange is not full, but we entertain no doubt that Mr. Lewis is gaining there also. It cannot be possible that the Democrats of Orange will vote to endorse Bennett's land bill-to endorse a disorganizer in the person of Mr. Venable or will vote against Cuba and to embarrass the ad ministration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

We learn from Warren that much excitement pre vails in that County. This was one of Mr. Venable's strongholds; but we are well assured, by those who know, that Mr. Lewis is gaining among the Democrats of that County. So also as to Granville.

We, therefore, call upon the friends of Mr. Lewis and of organization to work and STAND FIRM. Listen to no boasting declarations of the partizans of Venable-maintain your equanimity, and put forth all your efforts on the day of the election. The strongest man is Lewis, who stands on the Demcratic platform; and we can elect him, and thus defeat disorganization and the Whig candidate by the same blow. To the rescue, then, Republicans of the Fourth District! The stake is a most important one. and the issue involves not only present advantage but harmony and success in the campaign of 1854

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

We are gratified to know, whatever may be the feeling in portions of this District, that the entire press of the State, with the exception of the Free Press, Wilmington, concurs with us in our course in relation to the Public Lands, Cuba, and Mr. Venable. The last Halifax Republican says:

HON, A. W. VENABLE. This old Democratic "War horse," has "flew the track" on the Public Lands; and we would advise the Democracy of the District to withdraw him from the "turf." We regret that Mr. Venable occupies the position he does, upon the subject of the Public Lands; because it throws him in opposition to the party to which he professes to

P. S .- Since writing the above we have received the Raleigh Standard, and are much gratified to see that Mr. Holden, its able and fearless Editor, has come out against Mr. Venable and in favor of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis sustains all the principles of his party, and should receive their united support."

The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot says: "THE GIRAFFE. We regret to see that the Giraffe, a professedly neutral paper, has stepped aside from its obligations to the public, and become a disorganizer, by openly and presumptuously espousing the cause of A. W. Venable. Mr. Venable occupies the Whig ground on the distribution question in the 4th District, in opposition to the well known and long cherished principles of the Democratic party, and especially in opposition to the avowed policy of the present Administration. We think if the Giraffe had been governed by the dictates of duty it would have left this question where it legitimately belongs -in the hands of the political papers of the District. It has seen proper to do otherwise, and to entangle itself in political questions, boldly espousing the side of disorder and disorganization. We regret it; but since it is so, we hope such of our good old line, orderly Democrats, as are patronizing that journal, will teach it that pledges made to the public cannot be violated with impunity—that it must sustain its neutrality or lose its patronage. Nuf sed."

STILL AFTER THE "PROVENDER."

We observe that that harmless and contemptible concern, the "Live Giraffe," is out in full blast for the disorganizer, Venable. And has it come to this? Is the "Giraffe" the only paper in the State which advocates his re-election? "Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

The Editor of the "Giraffe" denies that he is influenced in his course by the promise of office by Mr. Venable. We can point to a gentleman in this City, who heard him say, but a few weeks since, that if Mr. Venable disappointed or deceived him in his expectations in this respect, he would publish him for it in his paper.

The "Giraffe" makes a great noise over the charge that Mr. Lewis was once a Whig. We are authorized to state that the Editor of the "Giraffe" voted last summer for Sion H. Rogers for the Assembly. Our informant says, "he told me that he voted for him against such men as Wilder, Allen, and Saunders." And yet he lectures a sound Democrat, and puts on airs as a Democratic Editor!

Wonder who wrote those Editorials for the last

The Editor appeals to the friends of Mr. Venable to come up to his aid. The "animal" is sick. We trust every Democratic patron he has will discon-

NOT QUITE "OVER"!

It is well known that, before Mr. Rogers took the field, it was the intention of a large portion of the Whigs of this District to vote for Mr. Venable. Many of them, to use their own language, considered him a "good enough Whig" for them as against Mr. Lewis; and we learn from the Hillsborough Recorder that in the discussion at Cedar Grove, Mr. Rogers himself admitted that "Mr. Venable was advocating Whig principles," and he told him "if he would come fully over, and declare himself a Whig, he

would go home and assist to elect him." What will Democrats, who are not influenced by prejudice, say to that?

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Alexander W. Lawrence, of this City, who graduated at the late Commencement of our University, has been appointed by Mr. Secretary Dobbin to a place in the National Observatory at Washington. The salary is \$1,500 per annum.

John M. Daniel, Esq., Editor of the Richmond Examiner, has been appointed by the President Charge de Affaires to Sardinia. We record this appointment with pleasure, though we shall miss Mr. Daniel's rich and race Editorials.